FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 058 *24 March 1980*

ARGENTINA

FRG Mission Arrives To 'Conclude' Nuclear Talks B 1
Demonstration Over Missing Persons Broken Up B 1
Briefs: Socialist International Meeting B 1

BOLIVIA

Jesuit Priest Found Shot to Death in La Paz C 1
Air Force Commander Pledges Support for Government C 1
Olympic Committee Opts for Participation C 1

BRAZIL

Santos Dockworkers Decide To End Strike D 1
Guerreiro Foresees Nuclear Accord With Argentina D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Departs on Tour of Asian Countries E 1
Arrives in Fiji Islands E 1
Remainder of Trip Canceled E 1
Official Spokesman Comments E 1
President Blames 'Superpowers' E 2

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Developments at Dominican Embassy F 1
Five Hostages May Be Freed F 1
Visits by Relatives Banned F 1
Military Supports Government F 1
Cuba Submits New Proposal F 2
Guerrillas From Three Countries Threaten U.S. F 2
Official Source Confirms Commander Uno's Identity F 3
M-19 Woman Guerrilla Believed To Be Panamanian F 3
Cuba Denies Siding With Nicaragua in Territorial Dispute F 4
Military Court Convicts 47 FARC Members F 4

PANAMA

Departure of Shah From Contadora Reported N 1
Expresses Appreciation N 1
Departs From Tocumen N 1
Official Announcement Made N 2
Iran's Legal Representative Comments N 3
Vasquez Faults Government N 3

Royo Leaves for Japan; Tokyo Approves New Canal N 4
Briefs: Gasohol Production; Agreement With Spain N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carazo Orders Film Sent to USSR Embassy Examined P 1
Envoy Agrees to Inspection P 1

EL SALVADOR

Scattered Violence Claims 85 Lives During Week P 1
New Clashes Reported
Foreign Ministry Attacked P 2
Coordinating Board Discusses General Strike Results P 3
[EL INDEPENDIENTE 20 Mar]
Armed Forces Guarantee Changes, Says Defense Minister P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 15 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Former Military Chief Killed in Ambush P 6
One Killed in Attack on PID Offices P 6
Clandestine Graveyard Yields 32 Bodies P 6

NICARAGUA

Communique Issued on Delegation's Visit to USSR [Havana] P 7
Borge Leads Delegation on Visit to Bulgaria [cross-reference] P 8
Results of West European Tour Termed 'Significant' P 8
Unions Seeks Membership in Sandinist Labor Central P 9
Workers To Reopen Confiscated Clothing Factory P 9
Radio Reports Somoza's Land Purchases in Paraguay P 9

CUBA

Castro Hails Angolan Revolution, Relations Q 1
Angola's Dos Santos Welcomes Cuban Cooperation Q 4
Dos Santos Ends Visit Q 6
Agreement Signed Q 6
Joint Communique Released Q 6
Castro Proposes UN Program to Liberate Southern Africans Q 7
Party Official, Soviet Envoy Reject Olympic Boycott Q 8
Journalists' Federation Leader Arrives for UPEC Congress Q 8

FRG MISSION ARRIVES TO 'CONCLUDE' NUCLEAR TALKS

PY232348 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1614 GMT 23 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 23 Mar (NA)--The members of a high-level FRG nuclear technical mission arrived here today in order to conclude the negotiations which will make it possible for that nation to approve the sale to Argentina of the nuclear reactor to be installed at the Atucha 2 central.

The group, which brings the decision of the special German cabinet regarding this delicate question, is headed by Per Fischer, under secretary for international economic relations of the FRG Foreign Ministry. The other members are Hans Schill, chief of the energy department of the Economy Ministry; Werner Ronet, chief of the science and technology department of the Foreign Ministry; and Reinhard Loosch, science and technology under secretary of the Research and Technology Ministry.

The arrival of this mission was announced last Friday by Gunther Van Well, FRG foreign relations secretary, after he held talks for 2 days with members of the national government, among whom were President Jorge Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor.

Van Well also met the air force and navy commanders, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna and Adm Armando Lambruschini, respectively, and with Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission.

On this occasion, Van Well explained that his mission was to learn about the Argentine political position regarding nuclear subjects and that, after fulfilling that mission and reporting to the German cabinet, it had been decided to send the technical commission which arrived today to talk with their Argentine counterparts about those subjects.

On that earlier occasion, unofficial spokesmen said that the FRG would probably stop opposing the sale to Argentina of the nuclear reactor for Atucha 2, an opposition it has maintained in the last few months despite long negotiations on various levels.

DEMONSTRATION OVER MISSING PERSONS BROKEN UP

PY212038 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Mar (NA)--Police sources indicate that police this afternoon broke up a demonstration by the so-called "mothers of Plaza de Mayo" requesting information on their allegedly missing sons and relatives. The police arrested approximately 70 persons, including a U.S. reporter who was covering the demonstration.

The sources indicate that the majority of those arrested were released after being identified.

The U.S. reporter was indentified as Pamela Wheaton of the local newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD, which is published in English.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING--Buenos Aires, 21 Mar (NA)--Peronist leaders have announced that Peronism will not attend the Socialist International meeting which starts Sunday in Santo Domingo; but Oscar Alende and Diego Nay Zuviria of the Intransigent Party, Simon Alberto Lazara and Alberto Gabeta of the Unified Socialist Party, and Victor Garcia Costa of the Popular Socialist Party will attend the conference. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY]

JESUIT PRIEST FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN LA PAZ

WA241453 London REUTER in English 1909 GMT 22 Mar 80 WA

La Paz, March 22, REUTER--A Jesuit priest who is the editor of a leftwing Bolivian magazine was found shot to death today hours after he disappeared in central La Paz, witnesses said. The bound and gagged body of the Rev. Luis Espinal, 46, was dumped beside a road outside La Paz. Witnesses said Espinal apparently was killed by a burst of machinegun fire.

Espinal founded the moderate leftwing weekly AQUI in 1979 and fiercely attacked the rightwing and the military from its columns.

Earlier today Bolivian press trade unions issued a statement saying he had disappeared after going to a movie last night, and was presumed kidnapped. Espinal, who was born in Spain but took Bolivian citizenship several years ago, had failed to return to the Jesuit fathers' house where he lived.

The unions' statement speculated that the disappearance of the editor could be connected with a recent wave of bomb attacks in Bolivia. Espinal's magazine, a radio station and trade union offices were among the targets. AQUI's recent editorials were fiercely critical of the attacks, which Espinal dubbed "terrorism of the right".

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY201855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2318 GMT 19 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Mar (NA)--Maj Gen Jaime Nino de Guzman Quiroz, commander in chief of the Bolivian Air Force, stated today that the tense atmosphere prevailing in his country is "the result of a democratic state" and reaffirmed that the role of the Bolivian armed forces is "to support the current constitutional government."

Guzman Quiroz arrived in this capital today for a 6-day official visit to Argentina in response to a special invitation issued by his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Omar Graffigna. In his brief statement to the press at the metropolitan airport, Guzman also said that "the Bolivian armed forces ceased participating in government affairs a long time ago" and emphasized that "the role of the armed forces is to support the current government."

During his visit to Argentina, Guzman will make a number of formal visits, among which is the one he will pay to President Videla tomorrow at 1130. He will also tour several air force units.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OPTS FOR PARTICIPATION

PY211337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 21 Mar (TELAM)--It has been reported in La Paz that the Bolivian Olympic Committee has decided that Bolivia will participate in the Olympic games to be held in Moscow this summer. It was decided that a 10-member delegation will go to the Soviet Union to represent Bolivia at the Olympic games. The Bolivian delegation will be made up of eight athletes, a delegation chief and a physician.

SANTOS DOCKWORKERS DECIDE TO END STRIKE

PY221430 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Relayed report from Santos by (Rene Braga]

[Excerpt] We are now speaking with Nelson Batista, president of the dockworkers union, who emotionally told the workers that the strike has ended after paralyzing the port of Santos for 5 days.

[Question] How was this 5-day strike carried out?

[Answer] The strike movement certainly had the support of our working class, which is the largest, the best organized and has the hardest workers. They were aware of the movement, and for this reason I was not going to lead the group to continue the strike for the lack of [word indistinct]. At the end of the day we were alone. All the other three unions had given up the strike, and I was not going to lead the boys to shoulder the responsibility. I do not want them to be found responsible for anything. But if anybody is looking for a head, they can cut off mine.

[Question] Would the union like to send any emergency report to these workers about the return to work?

[Answer] Yes. To return to work calmly and with the spirit that we are not the losers but the winners, that we have proved that we are united.

[Question] How has the problem of the salary increase been decided?

[Answer] The other three unions, which in the end did not agree with the wishes of the dockworkers, will receive 6 percent according to the collective contract.

[Question] And the demands of the Docas company workers will prevail?

[Answer] Yes, their demand will prevail because some sectors will receive 7.9 percent, 8 or 9 percent. There are several sectors encompassing more than (?1,700) workers.

GUERREIRO FORESEES NUCLEAR ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY221420 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Brazil and Argentina are bound to sign a nuclear agreement because both countries have interests in this sector and there is no reason to prevent nuclear cooperation when relations between the two nations are as cordial as ever. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who denied the existence of pressures in Brazil from military sectors which would be opposed to this nuclear agreement.

PINOCHET DEPARTS ON TOUR OF ASIAN COUNTRIES

PY211930 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Mar 80 PY

[Relay from Col Arturo Merino Benitez Airport]

[Excerpt] The president of the republic initiated his tour of several Asian countries a few minutes ago in a Lan Chile 707 jet which took off from Col Arturo Merino Benitez airport--formerly Pudahuel airport--at 1330. Many people were at the airport to bid farewell to the president, his wife and members of his entourage on this tour of Fiji, the Philippines and Tahiti.

Arrives in Fiji Islands

PY221440 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Mar (AFP)--It has been reported here that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet arrived at 1029 GMT today in the Fiji Islands, Oceania, for a 36-hour official visit. A brief communique released by the national Chilean airline, whose plane is carrying the president and his delegation of family members and ministers, indicated that the plane "stopped its engines at 1034 GMT without any problem, successfully concluding the trip which began in Chile yesterday, Friday."

Remainder of Trip Canceled

PY221553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Mar (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today canceled his Asian tour and will return to Santiago tomorrow. A communique of the Chilean presidency issued at 1515 GMT indicates that the president made this decision after being apprised of the fact that his Philippine counterpart, Ferdinand Marcos, had canceled his visit to the Philippines scheduled to begin on Monday.

Pinochet was today visiting the Fiji Islands, the first stage of his abortive tour of Oceania.

Official Spokesman Comments

PY221848 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The presidential decision to cancel his trip to the Philippines and return to Santiago tomorrow was officially released this morning from the Diego Portales Building by Social Communications Director Jorge Fernandez.

[Begin Fernandez recording] The president of the nation will not travel to the Philippines due to the serious problems which have cropped up in that nation. According to the official communique of the Philippine Government, the presidential visit had to be canceled because President Marcos must leave Manila tomorrow to attend to a very urgent matter.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo told Chilean Ambassador Lemay that President Ferdinand Marcos will have to travel to Mindanao because of a sudden resurgence of subversive activity by the Moorish National Liberation Front [Frente Moro de Liberacion Nacional].

His excellency the Chilean president was apprised of this situation this morning and decided to cut short his stay in the Fiji Islands. Despite the warm welcome extended to him by the waiting government officials, President Pinochet has decided to decline the invitation to visit Suva, capital of the Fiji Islands, in view of the situation in the Philippines.

President Pinochet will arrive in Santiago at noon tomorrow. At the same time, Ambassador Lemay has been summoned to Santiago for consultations. Santiago, Chile, 22 March 1980. [end recording]

President Blames 'Superpowers'

FY232324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 23 Mar 80 FY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has said that "communism dominates the Pacific" and has charged the superpowers of being responsible for the failure of his 11-day visit to some Asian countries. Pinochet made these remarks about the failure of his trip in Papeete, where his plane made a refueling stop.

"It is not an act of slighting myself, but also of slighting the whole nation, because I am the president of all Chileans," General Pinochet stated, commenting for the first time on the event, according to some reports. He added that this incident shows that communism dominates the Pacific Ocean and said that pressures from the superpowers played an important role in this diplomatic setback, "because on the one hand the pressures came from the workers' unions and on the other hand they came from several other levels." [as received]

Pinochet also revealed that before leaving Santiago on Friday he had received orders to wear civilian clothes on going to the Philippines. He was also told that some of the ceremonies scheduled for his visit to that country would not be held in view of the danger of demonstrations against him. Neither would there be any welcoming speech on his arrival in the Philippine capital, as is common protocol.

"I did not accept those orders because for no reason would I take off the uniform of my country at the request of a foreign country in view of presumed or real danger," Pinochet stated.

He added that only during his flight to the Fiji Islands and Philippines was he told that President Ferdinand Marcos had canceled his visit due to those "dangers." "Had I known this before, I would have canceled my visit," the Chilean president said. He also said that he suspended his stay in the Fiji Islands on learning about a Marxist agitation plan.

Pinochet arrived Saturday evening (local time) in the Fijian town of Nandi, but he and his retinue of 60 persons did not continue the trip in smaller planes to Suva, as scheduled in the original agenda. A strike at the Nandi airport caused some problems on their arrival. Members of the presidential delegation were made to wait while their papers were processed. There was also a long delay while the presidential plane was fumigated, according to a report relayed to Santiago that same Saturday.

Reporters with the delegation also said that on the streets of Nandi they observed "some Cubans, apparently taken there to cause disorder." They further noted that demonstrations against the Chilean president were being prepared in Suva.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS AT DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Five Hostages May Be Freed

PA231338 Paris AFP in Spanish 1253 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--Five of the 32 hostages being held by the M-19 [19 April Movement] at the Dominican Embassy here may be released tomorrow, Monday, as a result of the sixth round of talks between the government and the terrorists, it was reported by the daily EL TIEMPO.

The release will take place either on Monday or Tuesday, apparently as part of a previous agreement between the two parties. Negotiations between the two groups have been suspended since 13 March. The dialog between the government and the terrorists seeking a solution for the release of the 32 hostages will take place at 1430 (1930 GMT). There is no information as to whether the hostages to be released will be ambassadors or other diplomats being held by the M-19. Press sources, however, believe the group will include Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera and Peruvian Consul Alfredo Tejera, who are in poor health.

Visits by Relatives Banned

PA222150 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1505 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Mar (EFE)--The Colombian Government announced today that it will not allow any more visits by relatives of the hostages held by the 19 April Movement guerrilla group. This step was taken as a precaution against any violent action.

The visits were banned after the daughter of Israeli Ambassador Eliyahu Baraq visited the Dominican Republic Embassy. She spoke with her father for 20 minutes and received some documents from him. Although she did not speak to the news media, it was learned that she also spoke to the guerrillas and received instructions from them to attain his liberation.

A request by the wife and youngest daughter of the Venezuelan ambassador in Bogota, Antonieta de Lovera and Adelina, was denied by the authorities. So far only doctors, Red Cross personnel, former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Miss Baraq have entered the embassy.

At this moment the terrorists are holding 11 ambassadors and other national and foreign officials.

Military Supports Government

PA240312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0132 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--The military forces reiterated today total support of the Colombian Government with regard to the occupied Dominican Embassy.

At the same time Interior Minister German Zea expressed regret that the negotiations with the extremists have been prolonged, but voiced confidence that a peaceful solution will be found soon and firmly reiterated the official position not to yield to the 19 April Movement [M-19] demands.

The minister said the government more than anyone wants to obtain a fitting solution to the issue which began 27 February and, therefore, has agreed to resume dialog with the occupiers of the embassy.

As for the military's position, it was expressed by the defense minister and the commanders of the four branches and the national police director during the 61st anniversary commemoration of the Colombian Air Force (FAC). Members of the high command and chief of state Julio Cesar Turbay attended an air force ceremony this weekend in Palanquero Airbase, 100 km from Bogota.

In an informal talk with newsmen, they stressed for the first time that the armed forces support the government in the present circumstance and will respect any position assumed by the president--as supreme commander of all the armed branches--to overcome this crisis. The high-ranking officers abstained, however, from commenting in detail on the invasion of the Dominican embassy. They noted that the support shown Colombia by national and international opinion in this circumstance demonstrated the repudiation aroused by this type of action.

Spectacular air reviews were staged in Palanquero displaying the quality of equipment and skill of Colombian pilots. It was also learned that 48 hours ago the FAC obtained two modern Israeli aircraft capable of operating in small strips which can transport up to 18 paratroopers. Unofficially it was learned in Palanquero that these aircraft could reportedly be used in the antiguerrilla struggle. The aircraft are still being piloted by Israeli experts who are training their Colombian colleagues.

Cuba Submits New Proposal

PA220149 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Colombian Government is studying a second proposal submitted by the Cuban Government to solve the problem of the Dominican Embassy occupation. The new proposal was delivered to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala by Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, who recently resigned as ambassador to Cuba. The former ambassador told this station that the president of the republic is studying the proposal and that it is up to him to decide if the proposal is worth mentioning to the public. She added that Fidel Castro had agreed to receive the hostages and the members of the 19 April Movement as well as the political prisoners. The Colombian Government categorically rejected the part of the proposal referring to the political prisoners, but left open the possibility of allowing the kidnapers and hostages to leave for Havana.

GUERRILLAS FROM THREE COUNTRIES THREATEN U.S.

PA211654 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1613 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Mar (LATIN)--Guerrilla movements from three countries, including the Colombian 19 April Movement (M-19), have announced that they will take joint action in the United States if any military action is taken against the Dominican Embassy here, which has been occupied for 24 days. The announcement was made by the M-19, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Puerto Rico (FAL) and the Dominican 14 June Movement (M-14) in a communique published here today in the morning newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

A communique of the Jose Marti command says that "we announce to the world and the Colombian people that if the captive ambassadors and the companeros who are inside the Dominican Embassy die because of some military action...the only ones responsible will be the U.S. imperialists and their military lackeys."

Noting that such actions could be accomplished by "counterguerrilla groups from Britain, Germany, the United States and Colombia," the group says that in such an event "we will respond with armed action in the United States itself. "You must remember, U.S. gentlemen, that you have never experienced war in your own vitals and that you have many nuclear reactors," says the communique, which was sent to EL ESPECTADOR from New York. "We will only cease struggling the day we obtain true independence for all Latin America," it adds. The communique bears the M-19 symbol. The newspaper did not say how it had received the communique.

Some 30 M-19 guerrillas have been holding more or less an equal number of hostages in the Dominican Embassy here since 27 February. The hostages include 11 ambassadors, 2 charges d'affaires and 1 consul.

The rebels demand the release of fellow guerrillas in jail and a ransom to release the hostages. The Colombian Government has steadfastly refused to release any political prisoners and firmly maintains its position that the problem must be negotiated "with due respect for the Constitution and the law."

OFFICIAL SOURCE CONFIRMS COMMANDER UNO'S IDENTITY

PA212208 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2030 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 21 Mar (LATIN)--An official source revealed today that lawyer Everth Bustamante Garcia, 32, who went underground 15 months ago, is the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla who is leading the occupation of the Dominican Embassy and calling himself Commander Uno.

The source added that the second guerrilla in the hierarchy within the diplomatic mission, where some 30 persons--including 11 ambassadors and two charges d'affaires--have been held hostage since 27 February, is Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, 36. The source, who asked not to be identified, revealed that Commander Uno had been fully identified only last Wednesday on the basis of photographs and film strips from different media.

Bustamante Garcia, who was a fiery political leader some years ago, is known within the M-19 as "Marcos." He is from the town of Zipaquira, some 80 km north of Bogota. He disappeared 15 months ago, when he apparently joined the urban guerrilla movement as a member of the regional unit in El Valle Department (Province) in southwestern Colombia.

Otero Cifuentes is from Bogota. His features match those of one of the guerrillas photographed after the occupation of the Dominican Embassy.

The source added that in the next few hours other identities will be revealed, particularly those of the women members of the guerrilla group.

M-19 WOMAN GUERRILLA BELIEVED TO BE PANAMANIAN

PA231634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Mar (AFP)--The mysterious woman guerrilla representing the M-19 in the negotiations with the Colombian Government is reportedly a Panamanian citizen, a naturalized Cuban and chief of the guerrillas, which also includes another foreigner, a Uruguayan or Paraguayan, it was revealed here today by the daily LA REPUBLICA.

The identification was apparently obtained by the intelligence services through her fingerprints, the paper added, by the mistake the woman made in attending the dialogs in the station wagon, which serves as the meeting place, without wearing gloves.

The name of hooded guerrilla has not been revealed and the intelligence services are now trying to determine the exact date and place of her entry into Colombia, LA REPUBLICA said. The young woman, an expert in guerrilla warfare, is actually the leader of the group and Commander Uno only receives and obeys orders, the paper noted. The paper explained that there are five actual members of the commando group and that the rest are followers that have no previous record in the security files.

As for the Uruguayan or Paraguayan guerrilla, press sources recalled that President Turbay Ayala in a recent statement had revealed the existence of a Uruguayan among the kidnapers. According to LA REPUBLICA, the guerrilla group is made up of 20 persons and is equipped with a sophisticated communications system which keeps the military command totally confused. A radio transmitter, operating on different frequencies which have not been determined by security experts, reportedly transmits to various points in the capital and abroad, the paper added.

The military forces were able to capture two modern pieces of equipment capable of jamming radio stations and transmitting guerrilla proclamations. The guerrillas had intended to use this equipment when they took over the Dominican Embassy on 27 February, the Bogota newspaper concluded.

CUBA DENIES SIDING WITH NICARAGUA IN TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

PA220311 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The Cuban Government assured the Colombian Government that at no time has it supported Nicaragua in its claim over the cays of Roncador, Quitasueno, Serrana and Serranillas and the islands of San Andres and Providencia. This was said by Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro to his Colombian colleague Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon, former Colombian ambassador to Cuba, said that Castro has not yet said anything regarding the conflict. The former ambassador was commissioned by Fidel Castro to inform the Colombian Government of this. She talked for 30 minutes with President Turbay Ayala at Narino Palace at noon today. Colombian officials have mentioned the fact that Nicaragua has been encouraged by Cuba to claim sovereignty over the aforementioned territories.

MILITARY COURT CONVICTS 47 FARC MEMBERS

PA220317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0058 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Medellin, 21 Mar (LATIN)--A total of 47 persons were found guilty by a military court of being members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), a pro-communist organization, it was officially announced here today. The same court acquitted 15 other persons who were in prison on similar charges.

The extremists were captured during antiguerrilla operations carried out by the army in the western zone of Antioquia Department. The sentences against the 47 guerrillas will be read next week.

The FARC has been operating in Colombia for the past 17 years and it is considered the armed branch of the pro-Soviet Colombian Communist Party.

DEPARTURE OF SHAH FROM CONTADORA REPORTED

PA231805 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1759 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Contadora Island, Panama, 23 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The shah has just left Contadora Island in a light plane marked HP-870. He was accompanied by the owner of the house in which he has lived, Gabriel Lewis, and Farah Diba. The shah's baggage was loaded aboard a Panamanian armed forces plane marked HP-210. The planes are heading for Tocumen International Airport.

Expresses Appreciation

PA232323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpt] Contadora Island, Panama, 23 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, pressured by medical and political reasons, left at noon today, for Egypt with his family, abandoning this island paradise on the Panamanian Pacific in which he found refuge on 15 December.

Without any visible signs of the cancer from which he is suffering, wearing a dark suit with a white shirt and tie and accompanied by his wife, Empress Farah Diba, the deposed 61-year old Persian monarch boarded a small aircraft which flew him to Tocumen Airport on the outskirts of the capital. There he boarded an airplane which is taking him at this moment to Cairo via the Azores, according to reports obtained by ACAN-EFE from Panamanian security officials.

The shah's trip had been expected since Friday, when U.S. presidential adviser Hamilton Jordan arrived in Panama and met with Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the National Guard, and Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella.

Just before leaving, the former monarch, speaking in English in a calm, slow manner, expressed his appreciation to Torrijos, President Aristides Royo--who is currently in Japan--and to the Panamanian people.

Pahlavi told this correspondent of ACAN-EFE and a few other foreigh newsmen who saw his departure at the airport that he and the empress had been very happy in Panama and were thankful for the asylum and help they had been offered.

Departs From Tocumen

PA232016 [Editorial report PA] Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish at 1902 GMT on 23 March interrupts its regular programming to broadcast a recorded 18-minute report of the arrival and departure of the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, at Tocumen Military Airport. The film shows the shah and a woman identified as his wife, along with eight other persons. The announcer says that among the persons accompanying the shah is his personal woman doctor. The announcer reports that a Lt Col Noriega said that the former shah was on his way to Cairo. The announcer says that reporters had to remain outside the airport for about two hours before being allowed onto the premises.

The film shows scenes of Farah Diba, the shah's wife, appearing at the plane doors briefly. The announcer says there has been no information as to whether the shah will return to Panama. At the airport the shah made no statements. The announcer says that the shah arrived from Contadora Island on a small Panamanian military aircraft and then boarded the "Evergreen International" plane for Cairo.

The plane has a U.S. flag painted on its side. Next to it, in large letters, are the words "Evergreen International." The announcer says the shah might possibly make a stopover in Portugal for refueling.

The film shows the plane moving toward the runway for takeoffs. The plane is described as a DC-8 aircraft. The film then shows the plane taking off. The announcer reports the shah's departure time from Tocumen Airport at 1342 GMT. The 18-minute broadcast ends at 1920 GMT.

Official Announcement Made

PA240011 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2316 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Official Panamanian Government communique on departure from Panama of former shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi on 23 March 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] On 15 December 1979, former Iranian monarch Mohammad Reza Pahlavi entered our national territory as a result of efforts [gestiones] made by the U.S. Government.

The Panamanian Government's decision [to accept the former shah in Panama] had the purpose of alleviating the serious tense situation in the world resulting from the violation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the seizing of 50 diplomats.

The Panamanian Government's official communique adds: The decision of our government proved to be correct. In the past 2 and 1/2 months, acceptable solutions for all parties have been opened. The fact that these solutions have not materialized is not the responsibility of the Panamanian Government. This responsibility lies specifically with the parties directly involved in the conflict.

Mr Reza Pahlavi was not in Panama as a political exile, since he never asked to be recognized as such. His status in Panama was similar to that of any foreign citizen visiting the country. The only thing that could have changed his status would have been the presentation of an extradition demand from the Iranian Government. This demand has not yet been presented.

The official communique of the Panamanian Government adds that the visit of the U.S. Government delegation--composed of Hamilton Jordan, Lloyd Cutler, Arnold Raphael and Dr Norman (Rich)--was in line with the spirit of statements made by President James Carter, offering the monarch the best technical and professional conditions. The U.S. delegation assured Mr Reza Pahlavi that these conditions existed in Panama and advised him to accept the recommendations of the Panamanian medical team to undergo the surgical operation, particularly since technical programs and agreements between the Panamanian doctors employed by Mr Reza Pahlavi and U.S. heart surgeon Michael DeBakey were in progress.

The U.S. mission did not succeed and Mr Reza Pahlavi, having received a personal invitation from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, preferred to go to Cairo.

Despite warnings about the medical risks that a lengthy trip represents, the possible complications that his trip could have on the security of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, the domestic situation in Egypt and the fragile conditions in the Middle East, Mr Reza Pahlavi restated his decision to make the trip.

The communique concludes by stating: the Panamanian Government announces that today, 23 March 1980, at 1330 local time, Mr Reza Pahlavi left on a private flight for Egypt.

Iran's Legal Representative Comments

PA232150 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1943 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Juan Materno Vasquez Statement on Shah's departure today in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Now that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has left Panama, what do you have to say as representative of the Iranian Government in the extradition procedures?

[Answer] I want to tell the people of Panama that this has not come as a surprise to me. I have been in contact with the Panamanian authorities who authorized this departure. In this respect, his departure does not affect the extradition request we are going to present tomorrow and I want to explain this.

In the first place, I have just heard in the Televisora Nacional newscast that an official spokesman said Panama has not violated any international law. I must inform this government spokesman that Panama has violated an international law and I will quickly prove it.

We were to have presented our extradition request on Friday, but because of the flight connections of the diplomatic pouch which arrived early this morning, we could not do so. However, in the field of international law, Panama has made a poor showing, because I can show you here a Telex sent by President Aristides Royo to the Islamic Revolutionary Council in which it gave them 60 days to present the extradiction documents, and these 60 days expire tomorrow when we are ready to present the documents.

Now you may recall that since my return from Iran, I have been asking about the juridical status of this foreigner in Panama; also that I presented two requests, one to the director of the Immigration Department and the other to the government and justice minister. They have not answered yet. However, during a television interview I heard by newsman Montano, of Televisora Nacional, with the government minister, the minister said that the shah's stay had been defined as that of a territorial refugee.

The juridical international problem is the following. No official spokesman has said what is the status of the shah's departure from Panama. We can presume he leaves as a tourist for Egypt. We can presume that he is going to receive medical treatment in Egypt, or that he has been expelled. I doubt the latter very much because government offices are not open on Sunday. Therefore as far as we are concerned the situation remains unchanged in regards to the presentation of the extradition request. And if tomorrow there is a resolution from some Panamanian official defining the juridical status of the shah's departure, I will await a telephone call from Iranian President Bani-Sadr and his foreign minister to tell them what can be done in this case.

Vasquez Faults Government

PA232226 Panama City Circuito RPC-Television in Spanish 2055 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Statement by Iranian legal representative Juan Materno Vasquez on status of hostages in Iran, given in Panama City today--live]

[Excerpts] The shah's unexpected departure must be very disappointing for the Iranian president and foreign minister, especially since it took place a few hours prior to the presentation of the extradition request, and because the Iranian Government had disassociated the problem of the hostages from the extradition problems.

Going against a majority of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council--who held that Panama had no part in this dispute because the United States had imposed this visitor--they wanted to be sure that Panama's status as a sovereign country placed it beyond these views.

As a Panamanian, I feel a little depressed because I believed that Panama was going to behave like a giant in this crisis. Also, I would not like to be in the place of the hostages at the embassy in Iran.

In another respect, I recall very specific statements made to me in Iran: Vasquez, can it be possible that the Panamanian Government does not realize that its merchant marine docks at Persian Gulf ports, and that we can prevent the loading and unloading of ships under the Panamanian flag? If this is not important for Panama, we cannot understand to what extent Panama has acquired a commitment with the United States to sacrifice its own national interests.

ROYO LEAVES FOR JAPAN; TOKYO APPROVES NEW CANAL

PA212128 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] An official spokesman reported today in Tokyo that Japan has decided to participate in the joint studies for the construction of a second Panama canal.

Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will report this decision to Panamanian President Aristides Royo during the official visit Royo will make to Japan from 23 to 28 March.

Meanwhile, a group of Japanese businessmen headed by Chigeo Nagano, president of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industries, has shown great interest in the matter.

The new canal would cost approximately $8.3 billion to build although the total amount, once all work is terminated and the canal is equipped with the most advanced technology, would approach $20 billion.

Japanese circles interested in the canal feel that the United States' participation is indispensable to move forward with the project.

An economic cooperation program Japan will offer to Panama will receive finishing touches during Royo's visit to Japan. Royo left this morning with a select retinue.

BRIEFS

GASOHOL PRODUCTION--At an important meeting at the presidential palace, President Aristides Royo, some ministers, energy experts and private entrepreneurs held a detailed discussion regarding the need to increase the sugarcane crop with an eye to producing gasohol. It was disclosed that the country has received offers of technical and financial assistance for this purpose from Brazil, Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Austria and Spain. A study carried out by La Victoria sugar mill experts recommends establishment of two distilleries, one at Felipillo, Pacora, and the other in Santiago, Veraguas, with mixing centers for subsequent distribution in San Miguelito and Divisa. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Mar 80 pp 1-a, 8-a PA]

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Panama and Spain signed a complementary accord to the social cooperation agreement between the two countries. The new agreement will help Panama's employment policy, especially in the development of professionals. The document was signed by Panamanian Labor Minister Oyden Ortega and Spanish Ambassador Rafael Gomez Jordana. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Mar 80 pp 40, 15 PA]

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ORDERS FILM SENT TO USSR EMBASSY EXAMINED

PA220450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The introduction of subversive films into the country is being investigated by the express order of President Carazo. The presidential order came after it had been reported that 13 packages of blank film had been received from Havana for the Russian Embassy.

As far as I know, there is no film factory in Havana; therefore, I presume that the film has been exposed, President Carazo said in ordering Deputy Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus to investigate the content of the packages.

According to the records of the Iberia company, 13 packages of film weighing 148 kg were received on 9 March.

I have special interest in asking the embassy to have the film examined, today if possible because it is of national interest that this be done before they are shown, Carazo told Deputy Foreign Minister Niehaus.

The film is apparently in the LACSA Airline storehouses and has not been collected by the Soviet Embassy. Although it was not possible to obtain comment from Soviet Embassy officials regarding the investigation ordered by President Carazo, Deputy Minister Niehaus said that Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev and offered to cooperate.

Envoy Agrees to Inspection

PA0221709 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1536 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has held a meeting with Vladimir Chernyshev, Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, at which they discussed the confiscation of 15 packages of film which were brought in from Havana for the Soviet Embassy. The film is still being held at the storehouses of the Juan Santamaria Airport. President Rodrigo Carazo has expressed interest in knowing the contents of the film.

Chernyshev told Acting Foreign Minister Niehaus that the film can be taken out of the storehouse on Monday and the government can inspect its contents.

EL SALVADOR

SCATTERED VIOLENCE CLAIMS 85 LIVES DURING WEEK

PA222000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 85 persons dead, including security officers, Marxist militants and pedestrians who happened to be at the scene of the clashes, is the tragic toll of the political wave of violence during this week in El Salvador.

This toll was reached today, Saturday, when the bodies of Fredy Antonio Recinos and Eliseo Humberto Tobar Gomez, agronomists without any political affiliation, were found on the outskirts of Aguilares, 32 km north of San Salvador. They had disappeared 8 days ago.

Also today in La Libertad port, at the same distance south of this capital, two members of the leftist 28 February Peoples Leagues were killed in an armed clash.

The 85 Salvadoran lives were claimed in diverse incidents beginning on 17 March when a nationwide strike was called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, which groups several Marxist-Leninist organizations seeking to reach political power through armed struggle.

For its part, the press office of the armed forces charged today that the occupants of the cathedral yesterday captured a national policeman, who was on his way home yesterday, took him to the cellar and tortured him "brutally." The communique notes that the policeman is being treated at the city military hospital. The communique adds that on learning of the officer's capture, the high command requested the archbishop's intervention, but to no avail. The communique concludes that the defense ministry regrets once again that the Salvadoran churches have become "not only centers of surbversion and attack, but also torture centers, straying from their true role."

New Clashes Reported

PA232227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Mar (AFP)--Six guerrillas were killed during an armed clash on the outskirts of the city of Zacatecoluca, 50 km southeast of San Salvador, it was learned here today.

According to army reports, a military patrol was attacked Saturday by a guerrilla group while delivering food supplies to an army post on the outskirts of that city. The patrol sustained fire from weapons of various caliber that were fired from overlook points along the road, the military report added.

An unofficial report indicated that four soldiers had been killed in the clash, but the authorities said there had been no military casualities. There was a woman among the six civilians killed, who according to reports were members of the leftist Farubundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL).

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran police raided the Central American University (UCA), a private university administered by Jesuits, in pursuit of some attackers, according to sources close to the army. The army had responded to a call reporting an attack on a supermarket in a residential sector adjoining that university center, the same sources indicated. Inside the university grounds, which encompass more than 6 hectares, a shootout ensued between the police and students, resulting in one student killed and several arrested.

The university authorities termed the army's action a raid. The Salvadoran Government has not issued any official pronouncement as yet.

For his part, San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Romero also denounced the incident and pointed out that the university is not a hideout for political groups but a study center.

Foreign Ministry Attacked

PA222214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Leftist Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] held today, Friday, the funeral for two of its members killed in a clash with the police during a 19 March raid on the Revolutionary Labor Union Federation in San Salvador.

Several hours prior to the funeral, the BPR had occupied the streets neighboring the metropolitan cathedral in downtown San Salvador, causing a massive traffic jam.

Meanwhile, the Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] today released a communique reporting an attack on the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry installations and the killing of four policemen. They said that the attack, made on one of the main gates at the Foreign Ministry, which is located some 2.5 km west of San Salvador, was to protest what they called U.S. and [words indistinct] intervention in Salvadoran domestic politics.

COORDINATING BOARD DISCUSSES GENERAL STRIKE RESULTS

PA222249 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 16, 11 PA

[Excerpts] In a news conference, representatives of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses said that the death of almost 100 persons in the rural areas and the city, the arrest of a similar number of citizens and the disappearance of an unspecified number of workers was the reply of the military forces and the junta to last Monday's general strike.

"Despite the fact that in view of the announced general strike the imperialist reaction and its puppet, the Christian Democratic junta, put into play their cruel plan of murder in the city and the rural sector, the general strike was carried out and can be described as a total triumph," the representative of the Nationalist Democratic Union Party said. "We condemn the killing of humble peasants, members of the Salvadoran Communal Union, at the Colima Ranch," the representatives of the United Popular Action Front added, "where 23 persons stained the Salvadoran soil with blood. There were many persons wounded and arrested. With this massacre it was confirmed that the agrarian reform does not favor the peasants organized in several groups or those who work independently because the lands are being handled solely by groups which are stanch members of the Christian Democratic Party, the National Conciliation Party or the Nationalist Democratic Organization, a paramilitary group.

"Now that the 17 March strike is over and its results and the price paid in victims and freedoms known, it is necessary to fulfill the revolutionary duty of congratulating the working class, the peasants, the teachers, the students, the small and medium businessmen of the industry, commerce and transportation, all in all, the people, for their effectiveness, courage and fighting ability shown during the strike.

"The coordinating board was able to confirm that the strike was 100 percent effective and that it was the hardest blow dealt to the reaction. The strike also represented the highest revolutionary contribution for the world to see," the representatives of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc added.

"We categorically deny that members of the coordinating board dynamited the agriculture and livestock ministry building and the departmental agencies. We are hereby accusing the repressive bodies of planning a high-level repression using these truly terrorist actions of dynamiting buildings as a justification for the frightful repressions and mass murders that were prepared a long time ago. In order to inform the people duly and conscientiously, we demand the annulment of the decree on the state of siege which became effective on 6 March and has served to conceal the shocking wave of murders that have been committed 'under this law,'" they concluded.

ARMED FORCES GUARANTEE CHANGES, SAYS DEFENSE MINISTER

PA211934 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 15 Mar 80 p 39 PA

[Summary of interview with Defense and Public Security Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia on television program "El Pueblo Quiere Saber," date not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] What was the purpose of the armed forces' participation in the seizure of farms?

[Answer] The first purpose of the occupation of these farms was to guarantee the process. Everybody knows that on 15 October the armed forces issued a proclamation obtaining these specific objectives, calling for these changes on behalf of the Salvadoran people.

Our participation, which guarantees this process, has solely and exclusively sought to protect the technical elements that truly make this process real. With our presence we show we are guaranteeing this process. It might be worth telling you that the armed forces have been present at these places only to the extent that it has been necessary. There have been places in which the public force or armed forces have had to withdraw rapidly simply because there has been no need to stay, since the peasants themselves decided to guarantee their own security.

[Question] Has there been any serious opposition to the occupation of these farms on the part of former owners?

[Answer] So far we have not received any information about that, so we are sure that up to this point it has been a real success.

We have not seen any true opposition. On the contrary, we believe it has been well received and therefore there has been no need to fire a single shot to occupy this land. This satisfied us and should make all Salvadorans proud.

[Question] Still on the subject of the armed forces' participation in the occupation of the farms, what has the peasants' attitude been?

[Answer] We are pleased with the peasants' positive attitude toward the presence of the armed forces and the technicians. The unexpected nature of this particular process naturally might have elicited some reaction on the part of the peasants, but fortunately, and to our satisfaction, we have been well received in those places where seizures have taken place. In several places, the peasants themselves are right this minute feeding the soldiers. For us, this is a source of great satisfaction, because the symbolic understanding between the peasants and the armed forces is already a fact. I can sincerely tell you that there have also been places where some doubts existed at first due to the unexpected nature of the situation. As we all know, propaganda has spread the belief, especially among the peasants and the population in general, that we, the men in uniform, are too aggressive, that we are too rough. We do not agree. Naturally, all this created a certain reserve among the peasants, which has fortunately been overcome now.

We are part of the people, we come from among the people, we do not want people to have mistaken opinions of us. We are as human and sensitive as you are.

[Question] What role has the armed forces played in the intervention of banks?

[Answer] Our participation there also employed a very important surprise element, naturally in a positive way. The security forces were there and along with the technical personnel they showed up in the various banks. I can also say with satisfaction that we were received acceptably, to the point that in certain banks our soldiers were even received with applause.

[Question] How do the security forces plan to curb the criminal wave currently hitting the country?

[Answer] Perhaps through a more technical participation in the investigative processes. I tell you this because, like the rest of the citizens, we too have been concerned over the country's current crime wave, which is truly disturbing. We know the area of investigations is very difficult, but we are responsible people and we realize this is one of our main obligations. We believe that through technicalization and, above all, by showing our interest, we can improve our performance. The security forces should concentrate their efforts on fighting crime and disorder. Although you are referring to the general aspect, perhaps it is worth explaining that all of us have been worried over the most recent crimes, in which abandoned, and above all tortured, bodies have been found. This is shameful and truly offensive to all Salvadorans. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to tell you that we know the armed forces is in no way participating in this. We have been very meticulous and diligent in trying to reach to the very depths of our institutions in order to create awareness that the armed forces have no reason to stain their hands with blood and I believe we are the first to counteract, criticize and condemn these barbaric stands which truly poison and offend our people. I can underscore the fact that we are concerned over this situation. I would like to tell you, guarantee you almost 99 percent, that the armed forces have absolutely nothing to do with this situation.

[Question] How can the country be pacified without resorting exclusively to force?

[Answer] I think understanding and justice play a fundamental key role in achieving success, and it is through this understanding and justice that violence can be eliminated, as there is no reason for its existence. We do not understand why violent actions are still being carried out, when a development process has been implemented. So why hinder it? Who could be interested in stopping the process?

[Question] What has been done in the past and what is being done at present to put an end to the kidnapings and assassinations of politicians by the subversive movements of both the left and the right?

[Answer] We have tried to find out, to investigate, in order to determine who is doing this and therefore try to punish them legally. It is very difficult to find the culprits, especially in the case of kidnapings. Their full identification is difficult. I think this is a mission and a challenge for the security corps. Savage crimes are what worry us most, because torture offends human dignity.

I think the day the culprits of these crimes are found, our entire people will be satisfied because that is what everyone wants to know; where is all this evil and blackness we Salvadorans repudiate coming from?

I FEEL THE PROCESS HAS SUPPORT WHICH, IF NOT TOTAL, STILL COMES FROM A MAJORITY OF THE SALVADORAN PEOPLE. BUT WITHIN THE ARMED FORCES IT COULD BE SAID THAT SUPPORT IS TOTAL.

[Question] Now that the armed forces have publicly and repeatedly declared that they are identified with the people, could you from your position guarantee that such a stand will be maintained and that the process of change will continue?

[Answer] I feel that such a guarantee has existed, not as of this moment, but for a very long time, for a very important reason: The lower armed forces ranks are comprised exclusively of people who understand this problem. I am talking about our soldiers, who hail mostly from the rural areas, where they have worked and grown up. Naturally they are familiar with this sort of environment. Our soldiers, therefore, constitute perhaps the guarantee that this process can continue and will be implemented. The armed forces are determined to guarantee this process. We are aware that this process constitutes the country's salvation.

Absolutely all Salvadorans must give something, must sacrifice a bit so the Salvadoran people can once again find peace and understanding.

ALL OF US MUST CONSTRUCT THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE. WE ARE AWARE OF THIS, BUT ONLY REASON AND THE POWER OF CONVICTION WILL ENABLE US TO REACH THAT OBJECTIVE. THE FUTURE WILL SAY THAT THROUGH REASON AND UNDERSTANDING AN ENTIRE PEOPLE ACHIEVED THEIR OBJECTIVE WITH GOD'S HELP.

GUATEMALA

FORMER MILITARY CHIEF KILLED IN AMBUSH

PA222007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 22 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--One of the Guatemalan military chiefs who fought the leftist guerrillas in the sixties, Col Maximo Zepeda, was shot and killed today by unidentified persons. Colonel Zepeda was traveling this morning in a vehicle with his driver, Perfecto Aceituno Macal, at Kilometer 19 of the Pacific Highway when he was suddenly ambushed by a group of armed men who were waiting for him off the asphalt strip. The former military chief and his driver were killed in the attack, having been shot in the face.

At the ambush site, the authorities found propaganda and slogans of the outlawed Communist Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT).

ONE KILLED IN ATTACK AGAINST PID OFFICES

PA230006 San Salvador Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2150 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Unidentified individuals who were riding in a vehicle at high speed machinegunned the offices of the ruling Democratic Institutional Party [PID] located on 19th Avenue and 2d Street in Zone No 1. The bullets hit a 21-year old policeman identified as Jose Lino Cortez Ordonez. A Red Cross ambulance took him to Center No 1 of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute but he died en route. It was also reported that most of the bullets fired against the PID offices became embedded in the walls of the building.

CLANDESTINE GRAVEYARD YIELDS 32 BODIES

PA212211 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The bodies of 32 people were found by accident today in Pachaj Ravine, San Juan Comalapa, in Chimaltenango Province. The bodies showed signs of torture and gunshots.

The national police revealed that the bodies of 5 women and 27 men, 18 and 25 years of age, has been exhumed from the clandestine graveyard located at the bottom of a deep ravine. Volunteer firemen have laboriously recovered the bodies found in the improvised graveyard surrounded by pine-clad hills.

It was said that the recovery of the bodies was dramatic since many persons whose relatives have disappeared in Guatemala in recent months went to the site searching for the bodies of their lost kin.

Some of the bodies were in an advanced state of decomposition and others had been only recently buried. Some bodies had their hands tied and showed signs of having been tortured and shot many times. The bodies were placed in fiber bags and taken to the Chimaltenango Hospital morgue for identification.

Peasants residing close to Pachaj found the illegal graveyard yesterday and informed the police, who took charge of the exhumation of the bodies with the cooperation of firemen.

Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia today expressed his "disgust and profound outrage" when he learned of the matter. The president ordered the country's security forces to "proceed immediately to investigate the case."

General Lucas said that "the full weight of the law must fall on the criminals involved in this illegal graveyard." He also said that "once again I warn the illegal sectors which bleed Guatemala that I will not desist until I pacify the country, regardless of the sacrifices it may cost."

The police initially said that the illegal graveyard could be the work of the "death squadron" which has been executing repeat offenders, or a result of the struggle between the country's leftist and rightist sectors.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

FL221636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Moscow--Nicaragua and the Soviet Union strongly condemn the imperialist policy of intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American nations, states a joint communique released today in Moscow. The communique summarizes the results of the visit by a delegation of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and Sandinist National Liberation Front which visited the USSR from 17 March until today when it left for Bulgaria.

The communique notes that the two sides are against the conservation of colonial possessions in the Western Hemisphere and strongly condemn the fascist dictatorship in Chile.

They expressed, says the communique, that the nonalined countries movement is an important factor in the struggle for people's independence and freedom and against colonialism and racism. Confirmation of this, it adds, were the positive results of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana, the first to be held on the Latin American Continent.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the nonalined movement will continue to take advantage of its rising political prestige for the benefit of world peace and security.

They also condemned apartheid and racial discrimination and the maneuvers of the colonialists and imperialists in southern Africa. They expressed their solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the peoples of that region. In this regard, they warmly welcome the triumph of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe.

Regarding the Middle East, they expressed serious concern over the dangerous development of the situation. They condemned separate agreements and called for a general, complete and fair solution of the problem.

BORGE LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO BULGARIA

For reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by a delegation headed by Moises Hassan, member of the executive council of the Government of National Reconstruction, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RESULTS OF WEST EUROPEAN TOUR TERMED 'SIGNIFICANT'

PA221717 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Just as expected, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce returned to the country today at noon following their tour of East and West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain.

The political and economic results of their trip have been characterized as a signficant achievement. During their tour they were accompanied by Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro and Mario Cardenal--of the International Reconstruction Fund. In some countries they were joined by Violeta de Chamorro.

The trip by our leaders of the Sandinist revolution to countries of the old continent had a two-fold goal: To promote solidary aid for our national reconstruction process, and to give truthful and firsthand information of the gains of the revolution.

Another purpose was to break the curtain of silence that imperialist news agencies have promoted against Nicaragua and to destroy rumors and tendentious reports that have been distorting our true situation.

According to statements by Dr Ramirez and Commander Arce, these objectives have been fulfilled. Dr Ramirez told newsmen of the Sandinist communication system at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport that during their visit to the six European countries they were able to obtain general aid that amounts to $70 million, which converted to our currency, respresents 600 million cordobas.

Comdr Bayardo Arce explained that approximately $14 million is specifically for the national literacy campaign, which as everybody knows will begin on 24 March throughout the country.

Mario Cardenal, European and Asian Cooperation director of the International Reconstruction Front, briefly outlined the aid obtained by our leaders. Cardenal said the European Economic Community will contribute $25 million for the literacy crusade and the purchase of food to be distributed throughout the country, especially in the regions where the food can be distributed to literacy brigade members. The amount of food will be approximately 3,000 tons.

Cardenal also noted that labor unions in Norway and Sweden offered them 50,000 camping lamps and 3,000 tons of paper to be used in the humanitarian campaign to teach illiterate persons how to read and write.

Another of the achievements of the trip was the gift of $8 million (70 million cordobas) from OPEC. This amount will be given by OPEC from its special fund.

These are the direct benefits obtained for the Nicaraguan people as a result of this trip. This proves that the Nicaraguan revolution guided by the Sandinist National Liberation Front continues to have the affection and solidarity of all the people of the world who have their eyes upon the results of this campaign that will integrate into the nation's activities and culture approximately 800,000 Nicaraguans who were born and lived as outcasts as a result of the shameful system imposed upon them by the authoritarian Somoza dynasty.

It is possible that in the next few days Dr Sergio Ramirez and Comdr Bayardo Arce will hold a news conference to give details of their interesting tour, during which they met with chiefs of state, labor leaders and political leaders of various ideologies. The leaders of our revolution found all of them interested in the revolutionary process of Nicaragua.

UNIONS SEEK MEMBERSHIP IN SANDINIST LABOR CENTRAL

PA221538 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The unions of Workers of Gas Stations, [words indistinct], Plasticos Modernos and [word indistinct]--which were affiliated with the Central of Labor Action and Unity and the Nicaraguan Workers Central--asked for membership in the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) yesterday at noon. The leaders of these unions also asked the CST for political and organizational counseling for their members.

The Union of Nicaraguan Musicians also joined the CST yesterday. During the next few days it will be receiving political and organizational counseling from this revolutionary labor central which watches over the interests of workers and peasants.

WORKERS TO REOPEN CONFISCATED CLOTHING FACTORY

PA222003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Industry Ministry sources have reported that Elmer Jimenez, owner of the (Jetman) trousers factory located in Colonia Nicarao, which was intervened by the government, had drained the factory of its capital.

Jimenez ransacked the factory, taking away machinery, garments and a large quantity of raw material such as fabrics, [words indistinct], which were later seized at his home.

A total of 24 workers are currently working there. They manufacture 2,400 trousers weekly. The workers will reopen the factory Wednesday under the name of (?Industrias Ferrufino). It will be a production cooperative. Industries Minister Fernando Guzman, a representative of the Sandinist Workers Central, and Carlos Nunez will participate.

RADIO REPORTS SOMOZA'S LAND PURCHASES IN PARAGUAY

PA241415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Somoza buys land in Paraguay with the money stolen from our people. Reports from that country reveal that over the weekend, the former dictator purchased a large estate in the cattle region of the Chaco, in the western sector of Paraguay, from the Rural Welfare Institute, for $800,000.

This is the first large purchase made by the former tyrant since his arrival in Paraguay where, according to his own statements, he plans to spend the last days of his life.

The transaction, by the biggest corrupt landhoarder of Nicaragua, has triggered general protest from the opposition sectors of Paraguay, where Stroessner's dictatorship constitutes the biggest insult to that part of the continent.

CASTRO HAILS ANGOLAN REVOLUTION, RELATIONS

FL202005 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at 19 March friendship rally held at secondary school for Angolan students on the Isle of Youth on the occasion of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit--recorded]

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, comrades of the Angolan delegation and of the Cuban delegation, comrade students: I shall be brief because we are pressed for time and I know that you have been here many hours under a very strong sun.

The last time we visited the Angolan students, we did so in the company of the beloved and unforgettable President Agostinho Neto. This time, Comrade Neto is not physically present. For the progressive and revolutionary world and for the Angoaln people, Neto's death was a tragic blow, an enormous loss which deprived the country that had recently gained its independence of the chief who had initiated the struggle and led his people to victory. For the Angolan people, for the MPLA and for the government of that country, his death was a very difficult test. Nevertheless, the people, party and Government of Angola, demonstrating great strength, maturity and intelligence, faced up to this terrible difficulty and selected a worthy successor to President Agostinho Neto--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. [applause]

We have observed over these past months how correctly, serenely and wisely Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has led the Angolan party and government successfully, intelligently and serenely; how he has been developing a revolutionary style of teamwork and collective work; how, faithful to the ideas of President Neto, he is reaffirming the revolutionary line of the MPLA and people; how he works in the revolutionary movement expressing his solidarity and support for the people's liberation struggle against colonialism, racism and imperialism. We have seen how he struggles and makes every effort to expand relations of solidarity and friendship with our people, with the socialist countries and with progressive countries throughout the world. For us Cubans who so deeply feel the death of beloved Comrade Neto, the work done by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the head of the Angolan party and state has been reason for trust, confidence and optimism.

As he stated here, this visit is of great importance for relations between the Angolan and Cuban peoples. A magnificent atmosphere of friendship, confidence and camaraderie has reigned over the meeting between the Angolan and Cuban representatives. We can add that in all aspects there has been strong and absolute agreement of viewpoints. Thus, we can say that relations between Angola and Cuba today are better than ever before. [applause] Our ties are stronger than ever before. [applause] And our two peoples will continue to cooperate very closely in all fields. [applause]

We are optimistic, very optimistic, about Angola's future because we know how much they have done in the few years of independence, how much they have advanced in all fields despite the imperialist and racist acts of aggression, despite provocations, hostility and counterrevolutionary gangs. Imperialism thought that it could make the revolution fail by organizing and attacking Angola. Imperialism, despite all the experience it should have and lessons it has received, does not know what a revolution is. [applause] Revolution is the people, the strength of people. Revolution is what you represent. And revolutionary ideas, just causes and the strength of a people are invincible. [applause]

Over many years--almost 20 years--colonialism and imperialism tried to prevent the independence of Angola, tried to prevent the independence of Mozambique, tried to prevent the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, of Sao Tome and Principe.

They tried to prevent the independence of Zimbabwe. They tried to prevent Ethiopia's revolution. They tried to prevent the independence and unification of Vietnam, [the independence] of Laos, Cambodia, Nicaragua. And what has happened, what has happened? Angola is independent; Mozambique is independent; Guinea-Bissau is independent; Sao Tome and Principe is independent; Zimbabwe is independent; Ethiopia is revolutionary; Vietnam is independent and united; [applause] Laos and Cambodia are independent; Grenada and Nicaragua are independent. [applause]

History does not go backward. Revolution and the revolutionary movement will not go backward. The peoples will not step back. But the imperialists do not learn; they do not learn. They blockade, attack, organize destabilization and subversion, charge the peoples a price of sacrifice and blood. However, in the long term they are always defeated. [applause] And I did not mention Cuba which also has to be added to the list. [applause]

Thus, Angola prospers, succeeds and advances, and Angola's victory will be absolutely certain. [applause] And our people will continue to work side by side with the Angolans, will continue to express their solidarity and continue to support the Angolan people, the MPLA and their leadership and their president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos [applause] in the same manner that we supported, with absolute and infinite loyalty, the beloved President Agostinho Neto. [applause]

There is no more symbolic place to meet and hold this friendship rally than this Isle of Youth. There is no public more adequate than this one of students present here. You do not know of revolution from books. You do not know what imperialism, colonialism and racism are from books. You know them because you have suffered from them personally, [applause] because you have experienced them. The people you represent, the Angolan people, had to struggle many years for their independence and experienced much injustice and many crimes. They experienced imperialist intervention and racist intervention.

The youths who represent Mozambique here are part of a nation that had to struggle very hard and heroically for its independence. The Ethiopian youths present here know what a revolution is. The Namibian youths know and still are experiencing and suffering colonialism. They know the crimes and massacres carried out by the racists. The people of the Congo represented here by their young students know what a struggle for independence is. The Nicaraguan people represented here by their heroic students and heroic youths know what struggle and sacrifice are and they know how much freedom costs and how much dignity costs. They did not learn it from books; they learned it through experience. That is why we know of your ability to develop a revolutionary spirit and consciousness, an internationalist spirit and consciousness.

More than 9,000 youths from other countries are studying on the Isle of Youth. Of them, more than 8,000 are Africans. And what do the directors, teachers and leaders of the Isle of Youth say; what do the comrades of the Education Ministry say? That the African students are magnificent students [applause] with great intelligence; that they are magnificent workers [applause]; that they are well disciplined [applause]; that they are exemplary [applause]. And it should be mentioned that the average promotion rate of all the schools for African students is more than 90 percent. [applause] That they are vanguards in work and that they excel extraordinarily in their cultural and sports activities. [applause]

Therefore, our country is proud and happy over the success of these schools. And every visitor that comes to this island, all the visitors of other countries who come to this island and observe these schools, leave with a sense of admiration for these schools, their students and, we could say, of this experience.

It can be asserted that this is a unique experience in the world. The idea came precisely in the wake of the independence of Angola [applause]. It began because of Angola. [applause] What to do for the Angolans to help them to train cadres on a massive basis, military and technical cadres? How could we do it? We did not have the capability but we were building new schools. That was how the idea of these schools arose and it was later extended to Mozambican and Ethiopian students and those from other countries. More than 3,000 Angolan students are currently studying in our country, of which approximately 2,100 are on this island.

As I was telling you, visitors return with a sense of admiration. There is no better response to the intrigues and lies of the imperialists, since apparently they are afraid of these schools [applause] because they wonder what sort of men and what sort of revolutionaries are going to return to Africa. [applause] They then make plans and intriques. In the face of the imperialists' lies, the best thing that can be done is to invite whoever wants to come to see what these schools are and how they operate [applause] and how love of country and of the country's traditions are kep alive because teachers from every country are in these schools. There is a group of teachers from every country who give the history, geography and language classes. They are the ones in charge of the political training of students. We teach mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and all the other subjects. But the political classes are given by the representatives of each of the countries and parties from which you come. And Cuban teachers do not teach the history of your countries; it is taught by Angolan, Mozambican, Ethiopian, Namibian teachers and so forth.

That is how these schools have been conceived. That is why the tradition of the people you represent is maintained so alive and pure in every sense--political, cutural, in every sense.

Therefore, we actually can feel happy, satisfied and proud of the achievements reached. There are already so many students from other countries on the Isle of Youth that at this rate there are going to be more of them than Cubans here. There are approximately 9,000 of them now and about 15,000 Cubans. At this rate, they [African students] can soon be the majority.

Concerning the state of health of the students, their excellent state of health, we should say something important. In some cases, there were some with health problems and there were two alternatives--return the students to their countries of origin or struggle here to solve the problems. It was decided to struggle here. And our doctors and our Tropical Medicine Institute have had great successes in the fight against diseases, demonstrating that the diseases can be defeated by science. This has been demonstrated. Concerning their state of health, it is better than that of the directors of the schools. Their uniforms have to be replaced twice a year because the students outgrow them. [laughter, applause]

I see them healthy and strong. I see them grow. Magnificent athletes are emerging from them. And if we had a little more time, they could even have sent a delegation to the Moscow Olympics. [laughter, applause]

We have received on the Isle of Youth today President Jose Eduaddo dos Santos and the Angolan delegation with that encouragement, spirit, affection, enthusiasm and hospitality, with this world full of promises which you represent, with this world full of hope, with this promising world which you represent. [applause]

We have had many experiences in life. But actually for all of us this image, this experience, this opportunity to know youths such as you, this opportunity to receive impressions such as this one, this opportunity to meet with you constitutes a real privilege.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos urged you to continue to advance and make increasingly greater efforts, to be increasingly better students and increasingly better revolutionaries.

We join that conviction and wish to express to you our absolute certainty that the African students will continue to distinguish themselves increasingly more in study, discipline, work and revolutionary awareness because that will be the path of struggle and work for the future of the peoples you represent, for the future of mankind, for the triumph of brotherhood and equality among men, because you--with your revolution, with your behavior, with your intelligence--are demonstrating to colonialism, imperialism and racism who the African peoples are.

Thank you very much. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS WELCOMES CUBAN COOPERATION

FL211422 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 20 Mar 80 FL

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at 19 March Cuba-Angola friendship rally on Isle of Youth, Cuba; in Portuguese--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], president of the councils of State and Ministers and commander in chief of the Cuban armed forces. Dear comrades of the PCC Politburo. Comrade fellow Angolan delegation members. Dear teachers and persons in charge of the Angolan, Cuban and other schools represented here on this Isle of Youth. Dear comrade students of the Agostinho Neto, Saydi Mingas, and other Angolan, Cuban, Mozambican, Ethiopian and Nicaraguan schools. Dear guests.

It gives me great happiness and satisfaction to be here before you to convey to you the warm greetings of the Angolan people, the members of our party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola. The delegation accompanying me and I have the satisfaction of joining you for a few moments to bring to you a message of friendship from all the Angolan people, who are engaged in the tasks of national reconstruction and the preservation of the revolutionary gains already attained. It is for us indeed a great pleasure to find ourselves among Angolan youths to whom our country and our party entrusted the tasks of studying and educating themselves to better serve the revolution.

Comrades, you have the privilege of acquiring that education in a friendly and hospitable country, a fatherland of unquenchable revolutionary examples, in a nation engaged in the building of socialism. The ties of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Angola and Cuba would certainly not suffice to completely explain your presence here. Your presence is the direct consequence of an identification in choice that places us in the same trench of struggle against imperialism. It lies in the fraternal unity that our peoples forged with blood during Cuban's heroic internationalist participation in the process of consolidation and defense of the Angolan people's revolutionary gains seized from imperialism through two wars of liberation which were very hard and bloody.

Today our people enjoy the opportunity of seeing their children prepare themselves to clear the path that had been denied them--the path of their recovered dignity, the right to schools, health, the participation in the direction of their own destiny, the path of building fruitful bilateral relations with all countries of the world, particularly with the countries of the socialist community which affords us magnificent examples of solidarity such as this one. Your presence on this Isle of Youth is a living example of Cuba's internationalist solidarity with Angola and a victory for our socialist option. You are certainly aware of the example of the ties of friendship and solidarity which unites the peoples of Angola and Cuba and the threat of imperialism with its objectives of domination of peoples through diviveness and conflict. That is the immediate reason for the violent and slanderous campaign of imperialist propaganda which is trying to create friction and break up the solid friendship that unites the Angolan and Cuban peoples.

Imperialist propaganda against our countries goes hand in hand with the frequent actions of the South African racists and the infiltrations by lackeys and scoundrels against peaceful peoples engaged in the production and reconstruction of life in our country. The Peoples' Republic of Angola, however, faithful to its objectives of peace and socialist option, is careful at the same time in trying to consolidate and increase its gains in the socioeconomic area, a guaranteed future, and the solution to the people's problems.

This year of 1980, our party, the glorious MPLA-Labor Party, announced two great tasks to all militants and people of Angola: the holding of its first special congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, the last concern of our well-remembered and beloved guide of the Angolan revolution, Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Another of the concerns of our government is naturally the adequate solution of the problems of Angolan students abroad. We are studying the creation of an agency that will facilitate and make a more effective support possible for our spokesmen in other countries. However, acquiring an education far from the fatherland implies added responsibility: that of keeping alive the cultural values which define us as a people and gives us an identity among other proples. That is also a form of militancy and fidelity to the fatherland and the party, proof of love for the people, and respect for the memory, always dear and living, of the well-remembered Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

We would like to take this opportunity to give sincere thanks for the warm, fraternal and enthusiastic reception given to our delegation on visiting today this Isle of Youth. It perfectly expressed the degree of friendship and brotherhood and militant solidarity that unites the people of Cuba to the people of Angola. Today we have in Angola Cuban comrades sharing with us the victory that we worked hard to attain over the racist forces of South Africa, victories which we attained over imperialism and who, alongside Angolan workers and leaders and officials, actively participate in the building of a new society, a society of social justice, which will completely eliminate man's exploitation by man.

We are totally satisifed with the results of this visit and we are absolutely convinced that this visit will give further impetus to our cooperation, whether at the level of our parties--the MPLA-Labor Party and the PCC-or at the level of our governments through increased ties of cooperation in the most varied areas of economic and social activity in our countries.

I would like to conclude by expressing to all comrade students my desire to see you study, to see you learn to serve with honesty and dignity the struggle and revolution taking place in each of your countries.

Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long live Cuba! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Long Live Angola! [shouts of "Viva!"]

The struggle! [shouts of "Will Go On!"]

The victory! [shouts of "Is Certain!"] Thank you. [applause]

Dos Santos Ends Visit

FL211113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] I am leaving fully convinced that this visit will contribute to a still greater strengthening of the already solid ties of friendship and militant solidarity between the Angolan and Cuban peoples, Jose Eduardo dos Santos has stated in a message sent from the aircraft carrying him to his country. The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola was seen off last night by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro at the conclusion of his official and friendly visit to Cuba.

The first and second secretaries of the PCC warmly embraced the Angolan head of state at the foot of the ramp of the aircraft as a demonstration of the fraternal and revolutionary relations between Angola and Cuba.

The recently concluded visit of President Dos Santos to Cuba at the invitation of Fidel will contribute to the strengthening of the firm, militant and combative brotherhood and solidarity characterizing the ties between our peoples, parties and governments.

Agreement Signed

FL211117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Last night Fidel and Dos Santos signed an agreement between the PCC and the MPLA-Labor Party which establishes the forms of bilateral exchange in the various spheres of work by the two countries' political leadership. Present at the ceremony were Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Ramiro Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, as well as the members of the Angolan delegation which visited our country.

Joint Communique Released

FL221809 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] A Cuban-Angolan joint communique was released today following the conclusion of the visit to our country by a party and government delegation headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chief of state of that fraternal nation and president of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The communique stresses the atmosphere of camaraderie and full understanding in which the talks between the two sides chaired by Dos Santos and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro were conducted, as well as in the joint examination of topics of common interest.

The communique states that an in-depth and extensive exchange of views was held on the current status of bilateral relations, confirming the decision to continue to strengthen the close friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties and governments. The two sides reaffirmed the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as the basis for Cuban-Angolan relations and agreed to intensify exchanges that will help to know better the life, work and achievements of the two nations.

The Angolan side expressed its deepest appreciation for cooperation with Cuba and other socialist countries. The Cuban side expressed its gratification with Angola's successes in consolidating the revolution.

In their analysis of international problems, the two sides concurred that the successes of the socialist community, particularly of the USSR, and its consistent policy of peace as well as the victories of progressive forces in the world contribute to peace, social porgress and socialism.

Cuba and Angola hailed the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the forthcoming proclamation of that country as a free, independent and sovereign nation. They expressed the view that this victory will be an incentive to the peoples of Africa and the world who are struggling for liberation and independence.

The joint communique reports the identity of views regarding the world's cardinal problems, condemnation of the bellicose and aggressive policy of imperialism and its allies, and solidarity with those who are fighting reaction, exploitation and oppression. They also condemned the steps taken by the most reactionary circles of imperialism to develop the arms race and the uncontrolled increases of military budgets, their bellicose hysteria and the increase of military bases, creation of intervention forces, installation of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and postponement of the SALT II treaty ratification.

Cuba and Angola emphasized that these actions represent a new threat to the peace and security of nations and demonstrate the adventurous and irresponsible nature of the imperialist policy which threatens to return mankind to the worst days of the cold war.

The two sides hailed the historic role of the nonalined countries movement and reaffirmed the decision to work in favor of implementation of the final declaration and resolutions approved by the Sixth Summit Conference.

The Angolan side expressed its recognition of and support for the untiring work of Fidel as incumbent chairman of the nonalined countries movement to safeguard and strengthen the movement's unity. Angola expressed its support for the proposal that the United Nations create an additional fund of no less than $300 billion for development.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed gratitude for the welcome he was accorded by Fidel and other leaders of the Cuban party and government and the Cuban people. He invited our commander in chief to visit the fraternal African country. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date for the visit will be agreed upon later.

CASTRO PROPOSES UN PROGRAM TO LIBERATE SOUTHERN AFRICANS

FL212301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro today reiterated the readiness of the Cuban Government and people to contribute with its solidarity to the discharge of Cuba's duties toward the people of southern Africa.

The Cuban president and head of the nonalined countries movement sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination solemnly observed by the Special Committee Against Apartheid. The letter proposes the adoption of a worldwide program to liberate the peoples of southern Africa based on the action plan to increase solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa mapped out by the coordinating bureau of the nonalined movement which met in Maputo last month.

The message says that the precepts of Maputo were ratified by the movement's heads of state and government in Havana. The message sent by Fidel to the United Nations adds that the adoption of a world program for the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa would be the best way to observe the 20th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa, which marked the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Cuban president's message emphasizes that the system of apartheid proscribed by the international community as one of the inhuman forms of racial discrimination is not compatible with the most elemental human rights. It adds that the apartheid regime remains in South Africa due to the collaboration and support of the imperialist governments.

The message concludes by saying that this outside support makes it possible for South Africa to keep up a policy of hegemony, expansion and collusion with the world's most reactionary regimes to repress popular movements.

PARTY OFFICIAL, SOVIET ENVOY REJECT OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

FL221405 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Speaking at the opening of the photo exhibit "Moscow, Capital of the 1980 Olympics" in Havana, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member Secondino Guerra said that despite international reaction's maneuvers to boycott the Olympics, the games will be a success and friendship among the peoples will prevail. Guerra denounced U.S. President James Carter's maneuvers and the imperialist plot against international detente. He also lashed out against the attempt to take the world back to a cold war period which includes the campaign against the Olympics.

For its part, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, stressed the International Olympic Committee's support for the Moscow games. He said the conditions exist for the holding of these competitions. The diplomat stressed that the Soviet people will give a warm welcome to the athletes of the five continents, pointing out that the Moscow Olympics will contribute notably to a consolidation of peace and international detente.

Also present at the opening of the exhibit in the Cuban Pavillion were Jose Felipe Carneado, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and Gelasio Baras, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation.

JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION LEADER ARRIVES FOR UPEC CONGRESS

FL221338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] (Genaro Carnero Checa), secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, has arrived in our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists--UPEC--which will be held 27-29 March.

He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by UPEC National Secretariat members Miguel Arteaga and Baldomero Alvarez Rios. (Genaro Carnero Checa) told journalists that he had come to convey warm greetings from Latin American journalists to the congress of their Cuban colleagues and to learn from the Cuban journalists' experience in more than 20 years of revolution.

He added that the Latin American Federation of Journalists currently has more than 90,000 members and that it was created 4 years ago with the cooperation and experience of Cuban journalists.